

N I M E G U E N, October 30.

On Monday all our advanced posts were attacked, of which the prince stadtholder, prince Frederick, and the duke of York were eye-witnesses, and several little skirmishes have taken place; this day only a few shot were fired, and our garrison behave exceedingly well.

E R E D - A, October 31.

A French officer and a trumpet arrived here this afternoon, but his message is known to no one except the general.

After five o'clock arrived the garrison at Sas-de-Gand and Yzendyke, consisting of thirty-six men and two officers of the regiment Maniel; they had capitulated, and were conducted by the French as far as our advanced posts.

L O N D O N, November 10.

The dispatches received by government from the British army, confirm our account of the attack made by the French on the British out posts on the 27th, 28th, 29th, and 30th ult. These attacks, however, do not appear to have been productive of any important consequences. The French continue before Nimeguen and Maestricht. A sortie, attended with some success, had been made from the latter place. It was reported on Saturday and yesterday, that the duke of York had received a reinforcement of 25,000 men. If such a reinforcement has been received, it is strange that the Gazette makes no mention of it.

The duke of Brunswick is arrived at Nimeguen, to take upon him the command of the British army.

The most important information that we have received this morning, relates to the negotiations for peace between several of the allied powers and the French republic.

The king of Prussia, we have strong reasons for believing, has actually concluded a peace with France. It was signed at Neuchâtel on the 12th of last month.

Our letters from Amsterdam assure us, that the king of Spain has also made peace, and that the treaty was signed at Paris on the 18th ult. There is also at Paris an ambassador, who is negotiating a peace between the Germanic empire and the French republic.

The emperor of Germany has not yet made any overtures for a termination of hostilities, but our letters from Vienna assure us that his Imperial majesty has expressed a wish for the establishment of peace.

D U B L I N, November 10.

By a letter from a gentleman in Gibraltar to his friend in this city, we are informed, that on the 2d of last month there was a most desperate engagement off Cape St. Vincent's, between a Portuguese frigate, of 36 guns, and 300 men, and an Algerine corsair, of 28 guns, and full of men; when, after a bloody contest, which lasted for six glances, the corsair was sunk, and every soul on board perished. The Portuguese frigate had a great number of men killed in the engagement, and had received much damage. She was seen steering towards Lisbon in order to render

B O S T O N, January 15.

The English society, for the propagation of the Christian religion in the Highlands of Scotland, has erected 210 schools for the purpose in that part of the country; and the number of the scholars, who receive daily instruction in these little academies, is estimated at 17,000 and upwards.

The invention of a machine for a perpetual motion, has long been considered as an object of the greatest importance; and many men, eminent for their abilities, have bestowed much time and expence in endeavouring to find out the hidden principles of this machine. A mason in Arboth, at a very early period in life, began to study this branch of mechanism; and now, after thirty-six years of almost constant application, his endeavours have proved successful. He has finished a machine, in principle and construction quite different from any other hitherto produced. It is almost entirely composed of metal, has neither pendulum nor spring to actuate its motion, but moves merely by its own powers of pressure. This mobile has performed a regular movement for some time past, and from the simplicity of its construction, and the principles by which it is regulated, there is little reason to doubt but that it will go for ages.

N E W B U R Y P O R T, January 9.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

On account of the shifting of the bar, and the washing away the point, at the mouth of this river, the Light Houses have been moved: The lights now bear E. 1-2 N. and W. 1-2 S. bringing both the Light Houses to bear in one, until you are abreast the lower one, will bring you in over the bar in the deepest water.

Jan. 16. Captain Ham, of Portsmouth, arrived at the Vineyard, 21 days from the Havanna, informs, that they are making every preparation for carrying on the war against France, and that they had nine ships of the line, and a number of frigates ready for sea. A ship of 110 guns sailed for Spain before captain Ham, with fourteen millions of dollars on board.

N E W - L O N D O N, January 22.

Saturday last arrived in this port the schooner Helen, of Boston, Lot Luce, master, sixty-six days from Havre-de-Marat, (formerly Havre-de-Grace). Captain Luce brought no papers, but informed us verbally, that on the 10th of November the important news reached Havre of the surrender of Maestricht, which was garrisoned by 8000 men. This account, in addition to that stated under the Boston head, reduces it almost to a certainty, that the French are in possession of that city.

Captain Luce was at Paris the 1st of November, where all was tranquil; provisions of all kinds were plentiful, and cheap, as they were at Havre and throughout Normandy.

N E W - Y O R K, January 24.

Wheat sold at Albany on Saturday, at 10s. 9/5. and 9/6. a bushel. It was a dull market—although in the forepart of the week it had been quick at 11s. Several, and indeed most of our mercantile friends, appear deeply impressed with the prospect of peace, and in their speculations, particularly the purchase of produce, govern themselves accordingly. Should the next European packet confirm our present anticipations, we may expect, besides a rapid increase of settlements in our western country and northern frontier, the ensuing summer, that the canals will become a primary object in the consultations of our present legislature, whose fostering hand can alone enable the proprietors to prosecute this important object to effect.

Jan. 28. As to Holland and England there appears no information of a peace with either of them, and it would seem, that nothing short of complete conquest will decide in these cases. The conquest of Holland is almost completed, and an eternal war with our quarantined friends the British nation, seems to be the plan of the national convention of our great ally—Their navy must be reduced, and their government reformed to the relief of the people, who have long been duped by a bribed representation in conjunction with a corrupt administration;—who pay no regard to the happiness of the people;—whose sole ambition is conquest, to erect which air castles of Rubian value, they spread war and carnage from pole to pole, to the misery and murder of millions of their fellow-creatures.

From this view, then, the prospect of peace is slender indeed—and as this view is authentic, and the deductions rational upon a parity of reasoning, our citizens ought not to be deceived—nor suffer the wish for peace to mislead their judgments.

O F P O L A N D.

It appears by London opposition accounts, that the Poles and Russians had been (in September) alternately the victors and the vanquished—while at the same time in another quarter (Great Poland) victory had decided in favour of the Poles against the Prussians. As to the Austrians (says the narrator) they have entirely evacuated the territories of the republic, and now occupy their former quarters in Galicia.

The king of Spain has not only reduced the salaries and pensions of his officers, but created paper money to the amount of 81,000,000 of dollars. A fund of two millions, annually, is appropriated to return the principal, and pay the interest of this emission, and other circulating papers. This step was taken about the time the king received ten millions of dollars from South-America.

P H I L A D E L P H I A, January 27.

A gentleman who came passenger in the Cincinnati from Ireland, informs, that a packet arrived at Belfast from England on the 16th November, brought a contradiction of the capture of Kosciuszko. The fact however we are sorry to say, appeared by our last printed accounts too well authenticated.

A letter from New-York mentions the arrival of the Camilla from Malaga, which place she left on the 1st of December. At that period accounts had been received, that the French were besieging Barcelona, and that the Spanish royal family were about retiring to Seville from Madrid.

Extract of a letter from Washington county, dated 25th December, 1794.

"Many persons have been indicted in the courts here for offences in the late troubles. I shall only mention, particularly, the persons who insulted the commissioners at Greensburgh. I will further observe that the grand juries in the several counties have given such specimens of duty, as will justify at any future occasion, a confidence in the juries of this country in the most popular cases; and will justify the opinions of the friends to the excise of the state jurisdiction."

T R A N S L A T E D F O R T H E A U R O R A.

From the REPUBLICAN, a paper published at PORT-DE-PAIX.

28th Brumaire (November 18.)

An account of the campaign made in the Spanish part of St. Domingo, by the French army commanded by general Toussaint.

In pursuance of the orders of governor-general Lavaux, on my return to Port-de-Paix, I repaired on the 13th of October to the canton of Ennery, where having reviewed the troops, I ordered the commandant Dessalines to keep himself in readiness to march at a moment's warning against the burgh of St. Michael.

On the 14th, I repaired to Marmelade where I likewise reviewed the troops. On the 15th, I ordered lieutenant-colonel Dessalines to march in order to surround St. Michael, dividing his infantry into three columns.

On the 16th, I set out from Marmelade for Dondon, having previously sent a column by la Merne to la Roche, l'Avalaye under the command of Duroucau, to intercept the ways leading to St. Michael, and St. Raphael.

The same day, on my arrival at Dondon, I met the commandant Pierre-Michael with 3 hundred men; there I made a general review of the troops.

The Spanish commandant had written to me several letters requesting an interview at St. Raphael, but well aware of his design; which was to make me prisoner, I did not yield to his request. On the 17th, I dispatched a dragon to inform him of my arrival at

Dondon, inviting him to repair thither in person to confer with me, intending to play off his own stratagem against himself.

Two hours after he sent me his aide-de-camp, escorted by four dragoons, whom I made prisoners, excepting one, whom I sent back with a summons for the said commandant to couch in the following terms:

In the name of the French republic, I summon you to deliver up the forts of St. Raphael, and St. Michael, with the stores in your possession, and to surrender yourself prisoner of war with all the troops under your command. You shall be treated with that honour and humanity which characterise the French nation.

I can attack you with superior force. Resistance would serve only to expose you to all the rigours of war. I give you two hours to consider of your answer, this respite being expired, should your obstinacy prompt you not to accept the capitulation I offer you, I'll carry fire and sword into every quarter, and will spare neither age nor sex.

Head Quarters at Dondon, 17th October, 3d year of the French republic.

I immediately began my march towards St. Raphael, having dispatched an express to the canton of Ennery, that the army in that quarter might co-operate in the manoeuvres.

At two o'clock in the afternoon being within cannon shot of the trench of St. Raphael, I halted on the high road to wait the Spanish commandant's answer, and ordered 150 men, commanded by citizen Glenwel, to go and take possession of an eminence from whence they were to begin the attack on a concerted signal being given. Half an hour after, the Spaniards having perceived our troops fired on them first. The combat being now engaged, I charged the enemy at the head of my cavalry, and formed their entrenchments without allowing them time to make more than three or four discharges of cannon loaded with grape-shot which happily did me but little injury. Night coming on, I encamped within cannon shot of St. Raphael. On the 19th, I attacked the burgh at break of day, in three columns. The enemy kept up a tremendous fire during three hours. Their artillery consisting of ten pieces of cannon, was as well served as possible. As I had none to answer them with, and as several of my men were already wounded, perceiving I could not penetrate, I ordered to cease firing and to surround the burgh. I then repaired to the trench, where I caused the dead to be buried, as well Spanish as French, and sent off the prisoners to Dondon.

About noon, the Spaniards sent out two dragons from the burgh on the high road, to see if I had retired; my advanced post having perceived them, they returned to the burgh after having received a discharge of musketry.

At two o'clock I advanced within pistol shot of St. Raphael, at the head of a company, and having set fire to some houses, the Spaniards made a sortie; I found myself surrounded, but happily, I kept up a regular fire and had the good fortune to repulse them and made them re-enter the burgh.

On the 20th, early in the morning, I mounted my horse and with my cavalry took post at about a mile from the burgh; seeing that the enemy had ceased firing, I returned and perceived that they had evacuated the place. On entering I found no other Spaniards than the sick and wounded, and several that had died of their wounds. I learned that the enemy had retired at three o'clock in the afternoon to Hinche by Buenavesta. My first care was to secure the warlike stores of which I found a pretty considerable quantity, but the greater part had been destroyed by the enemy. The same day I marched towards St. Michael, I halted at l'Alaye where I passed the night waiting to be joined by the column I had ordered to march thither; but our junction was frustrated by the resistance the column had met with. Notwithstanding this disappointment my arrival so astonished the enemy that they decamped the same night, carrying off all the French by force.

Next day I took possession of St. Michael where I found only two chests of stores, the rest having been thrown into the water. My cavalry being spent with fatigue, I could not pursue the enemy.

I was taking the necessary measures for procuring to my troop refreshments and a few days repose, when I learned that Jean François was arrived at Hinche with four hundred dragoons, and intended to attack me at St. Raphael; I instantly ordered the General to be beaten, and set out to attack Hinche; before I came up to it I found his advanced guard posted a league and a half from the burgh, which fell back without waiting my approach. I ordered my army to halt in order to combine my plan of attack. In the interim, I took a Spaniard who spoke French; he informed me that the Spaniards were seven thousand men strong. Having divided my army, I marched straight to the burgh; how great was my surprise to find Hinche evacuated and the enemy making off in the utmost confusion; I pursued them at the head of my cavalry, took several Spaniards prisoners, whom I disarmed, and continued the pursuit as far as Banique, where I rescued several French women from captivity. In this affair I took from the enemy three pieces of cannon.

Head Quarters at Hinche, 17th October, 1794.

(Signed) TOUSSAINT LOUVERAUX.

Return of the effects and warlike stores taken at St.

Raphael, to wit:
10 pieces of cannon, four and two pounders, mounted on their carriages.
180 charges of grape-shot for four pounders.
124 charges of grape-shot for two pounders.
10 boxes of ready musket cartridges.
3 barrels of powder weighing twelve and a half pounds each.